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11 12 13 14 15	SUPERIOR COURT OF CALIFOR  CITY OF SAN JOSE; PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA; GINDIN-R&B COMPANY  Plaintiff,  vs.  MARTIN & ROSANNA ALVAREZ, et al.	NO. 1-96-C PLAINTIF POINTS A SUPPORT	
16 17 18 19	Defendants.	AND FINA	L JUDGMENT PURSUANT LATION FILED ON APRIL January 29, 2010
20 21		TIME: DEPT: JUDGE:	9:00 a.m. 5 Hon. Mary Jo Levinger
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# I. <u>INTRODUCTION</u>

In this case, there are two stipulated Permanent Injunctions that apply to 94 subject properties that are fourplexes in the area commonly known as the Santee neighborhood. The parties entered into the stipulated Permanent Injunctions for the purpose of "committing themselves to the general improvement of the Santee neighborhood" and acknowledged that the Injunctions are "not punitive in nature." The Injunctions require, in part, armed security guards patrolling the neighborhood seven days a week, Court-approved professional property management, graffiti removal within 48 hours, habitable living conditions, property maintenance, tenant rules of conduct, written rental agreements, and contain a prohibition against tenant overcrowding.

This Court entered one of the Permanent Injunctions in 1996, which covers 34 of the 94 subject properties. This Court entered the other Permanent Injunction in 1997, which covers the remaining 60 of the 94 subject properties. The 1996 Permanent Injunction is continuing in nature and does not contain a specific Court review date. On the other hand, the 1997 Permanent Injunction contained a former date for the Court to review the Injunction and also stated that the parties can seek a modification thereto. As the former review date approached for the 1997 Permanent Injunction, the property owners of the 60 subject properties and Plaintiff entered into 60 Stipulated Modifications to extend the review date to January 31, 2010. Therein, the parties contemplated that the Court would review the Injunction on or about January 31, 2010, and determine if its terms shall be modified. Plaintiff brings this Motion as contemplated by the parties to modify the terms and conditions of the1997 Permanent Injunction. Plaintiff seeks to modify the 1997 Injunction so it is continuing in nature, which will conform to the 1996 Injunction and create uniformity among all 94 subject properties.

Plaintiff submits evidence in support of this Motion in the form of Declarations and exhibits from tenants, property owners, the Court-approved security company, members of the San Jose Police Department, a crime statistical analyst, the two Court-approved property managers, a representative of the Santee Action Center, the City Attorney's Office, a tow

company, and a Code Enforcement Inspector to show that "the ends of justice will be served" by the requested modification because the Permanent Injunction is desperately needed in the Santee neighborhood.

The Injunctions are enforced by the City of San Jose, the City Attorney's Office, the Court-approved security company, and the Court-approved property management companies. The Court-approved security company provides two to four armed guards who patrol the neighborhood seven days a week for eight to twelve hours a day. Their daily security reports show a neighborhood that is severely affected by gangs, drugs, vandalism, and alcohol-related incidents.

The injunctions provide a mechanism for Code Enforcement, the City Attorney's Office, and the Court-approved property managers to work together to identify and correct severe substandard housing conditions and tenant overcrowding. Code Enforcement's inspections show cockroach infestation, mold, electrical violations, fire code violations including expired fire extinguishers and inoperable smoke detectors, plumbing violations, deteriorated floors, walls, and ceilings, and defective stoves and refrigerators.

The Santee neighborhood is located in Beat Building Block (BBB) 219 and is defined as the four-block area bounded by Carnelian Drive, Crucero Drive, Dubert Lane, and Santee Drive, which includes Tami Lee Drive and McQuesten Drive. When comparing BBB 219 with the other 356 BBBs that make up the entire City of San Jose, it ranks number 16 in total number of reported incidents, and it is the highest ranking BBB in number of gang-related incidents.

The Declarations provided by the tenants describe that the Santee neighborhood is presently suffering from the presence of gangs and illegal activity; that there are severe substandard housing conditions; that the tenants are fearful for their health and safety, their children's health and safety; the health and safety of the neighborhood as a whole; and that continued enforcement of the Permanent Injunctions are desperately needed.

## II. STATEMENT OF FACTS

In 1996, this Court entered a Permanent Injunction and Final Judgment Pursuant to Stipulation filed in September, 1996, ("1996 Permanent Injunction") that covers 34 subject properties in the Santee neighborhood.<sup>1</sup> (Ex. E to Plaintiffs' Request for Judicial Notice ("RJN").) The addresses of the 34 Subject Properties are listed in Appendix A hereto. (See also, Map, Ex. G, RJN.)

The 1996 Permanent Injunction is continuing in nature with no specific review date, as stated in Paragraph 25:

Each and all of the requirements for compliance with the terms and provisions of this Permanent Injunction and Final Judgment Pursuant to Stipulation shall be continuing in nature.

(Ex. E, RJN.)

In 1997, this Court entered a Permanent Injunction and Final Judgment Pursuant to Stipulation filed on April 11, 1997 ("1997 Permanent Injunction") that covers 60 subject properties in the Santee neighborhood. (Ex. A, RJN.) The addresses of the 60 Subject Properties are listed in Appendix B hereto.

The 1997 Permanent Injunction states in Paragraph 33:

The Court shall conduct a review of the status, and all terms and conditions, of this Permanent Injunction And Final Judgment Pursuant To Stipulation, three (3) years after the date of entry hereof. The Court shall conduct a further review seven (7) years after the date of entry hereof to determine whether the terms and conditions of this Permanent Injunction And Final Judgment Pursuant To Stipulation shall be dissolved, or extended for an additional three (3)-year period at that time. However, nothing shall prevent any party hereto, or any successor or assign of any party, from seeking modification to or relief from any or all provisions of this Permanent Injunction And Final Judgment Pursuant To Stipulation at any time. Nor shall the plaintiffs be foreclosed from seeking additional provisions or and additional extension.

(Ex. A, RJN.)

On and between October 17, 2003, and September 26, 2007, all of the owners of the 60 subject properties and Plaintiff entered into separate Stipulated Modifications to the 1997

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Thirty of these have the file date of September 10, 1996; three have the file date of September 18, 1996, and one has the file date of September 27, 1996. Exhibit E to the Request for Judicial Notice contains the file date of September 10, 1996.

Permanent Injunction to extend the review date.<sup>2</sup> (Ex. B, RJN.) Paragraph 3 of the Stipulated Modifications supersedes Paragraph 33 of the 1997 Permanent Injunction and states:

The Court shall conduct a review of the status of the Permanent Injunction as to the Subject Property on or about **January 31, 2010**, to determine whether the terms and conditions of the Permanent Injunction, in whole or in part, shall be extended, modified, or dissolved. This provision supersedes the date set for review in paragraph 33 of the Permanent Injunction. The Permanent Injunction and Modification thereto shall remain in full force and effect pending said review by the Court.

(Emphasis in original.)

Plaintiff moves this Court to modify Paragraph 33 of the 1997 Permanent Injunction to make it continuing in nature with no review date, which would comport to Paragraph 25 of the 1996 Permanent Injunction:

Each and all of the requirements for compliance with the terms and provisions of this Permanent Injunction and Final Judgment Pursuant to Stipulation shall be continuing in nature. This provision supersedes the date set for review in Paragraph 33 of the Permanent Injunction.

(Ex. E. RJN.)

## III. LEGAL ARGUMENT

The 1997 Permanent Injunction states that the parties "execute this Stipulation for the purpose of committing themselves to the general improvement of the Santee neighborhood and they acknowledge that the Stipulation is not punitive in nature." (Ex. A at par. 38, p. 23.) The parties, the City of San Jose, the City Attorney for the City of San Jose, and this Court have devoted countless hours toward the general improvement of the Santee neighborhood by enforcing the permanent injunctions in this case. For these reasons, and in the interest of justice, Plaintiff seeks to modify the 1997 Permanent Injunction.

The Stipulated Modifications give the Court the authority to modify its terms and conditions on or about January 31, 2010. (Ex. B, par. 3, RJN.) At the time of entry of the

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> After the parties entered into the Stipulated Modifications, five of the properties and their owners entered into Second Stipulated Modifications with Plaintiff. Exhibit B of the Request for Judicial Notice contains fifty-four Stipulated Modifications and five Second Stipulated Modifications.

1997 Permanent Injunction, the parties contemplated that the City Attorney could seek such a modification on or about January 31, 2010.

Furthermore, the trial court has the legal authority to modify a permanent injunction and final judgment upon a showing that "the ends of justice would be served by the modification." (Civ. Code, § 3424 and Code Civ. Proc., § 533.) The Code of Civil Procedure codified the "long-settled judicial recognition of the inherent power of the court to amend an injunction in the interest of justice" where "the ends of justice would be served by modification." (Swan Magnetics, Inc. v. Superior Court (1997) 56 Cal.App.4th 1504, 1509.) This principle governs even when the judgment that provides the injunctive relief is predicated upon stipulation of the parties. (Welsch v. Goswick (1982) 130 Cal.App.3d 398, 404-405.)

As shown by the Declarations filed in support of this Motion, the Santee neighborhood is benefitting daily from enforcement of the 1997 Permanent Injunction in such areas as armed security, habitability, property management, graffiti removal, education for tenants and property owners, tenant overcrowding, tenant screening, property inspections, parking and towing program, large item garbage removal, and general access to resources. This has resulted in improved health and safety neighborhood conditions for the residents in what was once one of the worst neighborhoods in the City. However, despite the great strides that have been accomplished in the Santee neighborhood since the inception of this case, it remains a place of severe need. The Declarations and their exhibits show that the ends of justice will be served by modifying the Permanent Injunction to be continuing in nature.

# A. THE ENDS OF JUSTICE WILL BE SERVED BY MODIFYING THE 1997 PERMANENT INJUNCTION TO BE CONTINUING IN NATURE.

# 1. Armed security guards.

The 1997 Permanent Injunction requires uniformed, armed, professional security officers to provide competent security services at the subject properties. (Ex. A at par. 26, pp. 17-18, RJN.) The Court-approved security company, Admiral Security, provides two to four armed guards, depending on the time of year, who patrol the neighborhood seven days

a week for eight to twelve hours a day. (Ahmed Declaration at par. 8.) The armed security guards promote safety among the residents in Santee by responding to daily problems such as: illegally parked vehicles (contact towing company); safety issues (lighting and illegal dumping of garbage on premises); alcohol related issues (drinking and urinating in public); drug activities (sales and use); gang related issues (youths congregating with known gang members, graffiti); curfew violations (minors); deterrence of suspicious activities (loitering by non-residents, vandalism of automobiles and property); fire safety rules; and violations of tenants' rules of conduct. (*Id.* at par. 6.) Security provides daily security reports documenting the incidents it encounters. (*Id.* at par. 10.) The security report documents the guards' interaction with others on site, states whether the San Jose Police Department was called, if a towing company was called, if any items were found, miscellaneous notes, and includes pictures. (*Id.*) The City Attorney's Office prepared a summary of the incidents that were documented in the daily security reports since January 1, 2009, through November 30, 2009. (See Ex. B, Wright Decl.)<sup>3</sup>

The daily security reports are provided to the property managers, the Santee Action Center, the City Attorney, the Home Owners' Association, and the self-managed property owners. (*Id.* at par. 8.) Often, the reports supply the legal basis for tenants who commit criminal activity or create neighborhood nuisances to be evicted. (Ogasawara Decl. at par. 7.) Also, security's daily reported observations enable property managers and city employees to act quickly to address graffiti removal, broken outdoor lights, maintenance issues, and tenant displacement issues. (*Id.* at par. 8.) The presence of the armed guards also enable detection of criminal activity quickly and result in security calling the San Jose Police. (Ahmed Decl. at par. 8.) The security guards and a supervisor are also able to respond to questions and concerns from those in the Santee network about a particular problem. (Ogasawara Decl. at par. 9.)

Armed, professional security services are needed to promote reasonable order,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Copies of the daily security reports from January 1, 2009, through November 30, 2009, will be lodged with the Court by the City Attorney for review. These documents are not attached to this Motion in an abundance of caution to protect the privacy rights of the accused and witnesses.

safety, and protection for the residents in the Santee neighborhood. (Ahmed Decl. at par. 9.) Armed security addressed 1,128 total incidents in an 11 month time period, from January 1, 2009, through November 30, 2009, that would have either not been addressed, reported, detected or would have added to the workload of the San Jose Police Department if the armed guards were not canvassing the neighborhood seven days a week. (Ex B., Wright's Decl.; Storton Decl. at par. 4.) Without the daily presence of security, the gang and drug activities will almost certainly increase along with drinking and urinating in public, violent crimes, graffiti will be rampant, and parking will be nearly impossible. (Ahmed Decl. at par. 9.) Therefore, the ends of justice will be served by modifying the 1997 Permanent Injunction to be continuing in nature. (Civ. Code § 3424 and Code Civ. Proc. § 533.)

#### 2. Crime statistics.

The Crime Analysis Unit defines the distinct geographic areas located within the City of San Jose patrol districts as beat building blocks to facilitate statistical comparisons of defined geographic sections of San Jose. (Fay Decl. at pa. 10.) There are 357 beat building blocks within the City of San Jose. (Id.) The Santee neighborhood is located in BBB 219 and is defined as the four-block area bounded by Carnelian Drive, Crucero Drive, Dubert Lane, and Santee Drive, which includes Tami Lee Drive and McQuesten Drive. (Id.; see also Map, Ex. G, RJN.) When comparing BBB 219 with the other 356 BBBs, it ranks number 16 in total number of reported incidents, and it is the highest ranking BBB in number of gang related incidents. (Id. at par. 22.) Although the Santee neighborhood makes up only a small percentage of the total geographic area of BBB 219, it accounts for twenty-one percent (21%) of the total number of reported incidents in BBB 219. (Id.) Therefore, the ends of justice will be served by modifying the 1997 Permanent Injunction to be continuing in nature to continue to provide a presence of individuals who report incidents to the police, such as security guards, property managers, and the City Attorney. (Civ. Code, § 3424 and Code Civ. Proc., § 533.)

### 3. Sub-standard housing and property maintenance.

The 1997 Permanent Injunction requires that property owners "maintain conformity

with all applicable laws and regulations concerning the maintenance of their properties" and "ensure that the subject property conforms to minimum standards of habitability." (Ex. A at par. 4, RJN.) This requirement promotes public safety by addressing problems such as: Cockroach infestation, mold, electrical violations, fire code violations including expired fire extinguishers and inoperable smoke detectors, plumbing violations, deteriorated floors, walls, and ceilings, and defective stoves and refrigerators. (Tran Decl., Ex. A1-A60; summary, Ex A., Wright's Decl.) As part of this Motion, Plaintiff submits numerous property inspection reports by Code Enforcement Inspector Leo Michael Tran ("Mike Tran"). (See Tran Decl. and Exhibits thereto.) These inspection reports show many San Jose Municipal Code violations at the 60 subject properties that are covered by the 1997 Permanent Injunction. (*Id.*; see summary, Ex A, Wright's Decl.)

The City Attorney reviews substandard housing violations and enforces the injunction with an Order to Show Cause ("OSC") re Contempt or lesser degrees of enforcement such as an Agreement for Repairs, a letter, phone call or e-mail. The Santee Action Center also discusses the matter with the Court-approved Property Manager and monitors the progress of the repairs. (Ramos Decl. at par. 4.) City Attorney involvement in disputes usually escalates the matter to one of importance that is well-received by the property owners and remedied by the repairs or a reasonable schedule in which the property owners agree to complete the repairs. (Ogasawara at par. 12.)

The experience of the Court-approved property manager, Alice Ogasawara, shows that without the requirements of the Permanent Injunctions, the majority of the property owners whose properties she manages would procrastinate in making repairs, if at all, and would not correct violations.<sup>4</sup> (*Id.*) As a result of the efforts of the Court-approved property managers and the Court-approved security company, the overall appearance of the Santee neighborhood has and continues to improve. (Ogasawara Decl. at par. 13; Denos Decl. at par. 7.) Without the enforcement authority of the Permanent Injunction, the Santee

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Alice Ogasawara of Realty World Premier Properties manages sixty-four of the total 94 subject properties forty-two of which are controlled by the 1997 Permanent Injunction. (Ogasawara Decl. at par. 3.)

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neighborhood would likely quickly revert to being over-run with drugs, gangs, and it is very possible that many of the tenant conditions would revert back to the severe substandard housing conditions that warranted the City's lawsuit that resulted in the Permanent Injunction. (Storton Decl. at par. 4; Ogasawara Decl. at par. 13; Aronica Decl. at par. 10; Denos Decl. at par. 7.) Therefore, the ends of justice will be served by modifying the 1997 Permanent Injunction to be continuing in nature. (Civ. Code, § 3424 and Code Civ. Proc., § 533.)

#### 4. Court-approved property management.

The 1997 Permanent Injunction requires Court-approved property managers to provide property management at the subject properties.<sup>5</sup> (Ex. A at par. 11, pp. 9-10, RJN.) Property Managers are charged with the following responsibilities which are set forth in Paragraph 20 of the Permanent Injunction: (a) Conduct daily visual inspections of the common areas of the subject property to ensure decent, safe and sanitary living conditions; (b) Conduct visual inspections of the interior portions of each of the rental units at least once every six (6) months to ensure decent, safe, and sanitary living conditions; (c) Notify the property owners of all needed repairs and improvements to the subject property, in writing, within twenty-four (24) hours; (d) Remove all trash and debris from the common areas of the subject property on a daily basis; (e) Take all reasonable necessary steps to ensure that the tenants and visitors at the subject property refrain from conducting any illegal drug related activity or engaging in any other illegal activity at and around the subject property, and otherwise ensure conformity with the provisions of the Permanent Injunction; (f) Take all reasonable necessary steps to ensure that the tenants comply with the terms of the written Rental Agreement and the written "Rules of Conduct;" (g) Report to the property owners, in writing, any and all violations of the written Rental Agreement, the written tenant "Rules of Conduct." and the terms and conditions of the Permanent Injunction, within twenty-four (24) hours; (h) Report to the property owners, in writing, and to the San Jose Police Department,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The Court approved an exception to the required professional property management companies by permitting some property owners to self-manage their properties with Court-approval and recommendation by the City Attorney. This program provides an incentive for owners to keep their property in a habitable condition.

any and all suspected violations of law by any persons at the subject property; (i) Take no action that would violate the provisions of the Permanent Injunction; (j) Attend monthly Neighborhood Association Meetings; (k) Perform all of the other duties required of the property manager by the property owner; and (l) Document and report to the property owners problems in the fourplex units that come to the attention of the property manager. (Ex. A, par. 20, at pp. 14 – 15, RJN.)

The Court-approved property managers promote public health and safety by addressing daily problems such as: gang and drug activity; graffiti; overflowing garbage, recyclable bins, and illegal dumping of mattresses and other large items of blight; residential outdoor lighting and street lights vandalized so the outside area is dark to inhibit illegal activity; expired fire extinguishers and inoperable smoke detectors with missing batteries; dead landscaping and inoperable lawn sprinklers; cockroach and rodent infestation inside fourplexes, and maggots near overflowing garbage dumpsters; mold inside fourplexes and inoperable refrigerators and stoves; tenant overcrowding; evicted tenants trying to live in another building in the neighborhood and coming to visit other tenants; displaced tenants after a fire, foreclosure, utility shutoff; violations of parking and towing rules; angry tenants at meetings requesting that their issues be listened to and remedied; language barriers; and the need for education of tenants and property owners. (Ogasawara Decl. at par. 10.)

Without the requirement of property management, the Santee Neighborhood would likely quickly revert to being over-run with drugs, gangs, and tenants living with many severe substandard housing conditions. (Ogasawara Decl. at par. 13; Aronica at par. 10.) Court-approved property management is needed to promote habitable living conditions, safety, and protection for the residents and property owners in the Santee neighborhood. (Aronica Decl. at par. 10.) Without the daily presence of property management, tenant overcrowding will likely increase; tenant screening would most likely not exist; and upkeep and repairs of the properties, landscaping, and buildings would likely be less, including fire extinguisher and smoke detector maintenance. (*Id.*) Therefore, the ends of justice will be served by modifying

Proc., § 533.)

the 1997 Permanent Injunction to be continuing in nature. (Civ. Code, § 3424 and Code Civ.

#### 5. Tenants in Santee.

The 94 subject properties are made up of fourplexes. (Tran Decl.) At least 150 tenants live in the 94 subject properties that are the subject of the stipulated Permanent Injunctions. (Ramos Decl. at par. 5.) Tenant overcrowding has been a long-standing problem in the Santee neighborhood. (*Id.*) Plaintiff submits 10 declarations from tenants who live on each street in the Santee neighborhood that is covered by the Injunctions. (See, Declarations of Teresa Varela, Miriam Lopez, Diego Rodriguez, Leticia Mayo, Sandra Aguirre, Dung Vu, Maria Muniz, Jose Delgado, and Belen Campos.)<sup>6</sup> The last page of each declaration is the English translation. These declarations demonstrate that the Santee neighborhood is presently suffering from the presence of gangs and illegal activity; that there are severe substandard housing conditions; that the tenants are fearful for their health and safety; their children's health and safety; the health and safety of the neighborhood as a whole; and that continued enforcement of the Permanent Injunctions is desperately needed.

Some examples of issues regarding tenant health and safety in Santee are: substandard housing conditions, fear of gang members and criminal activity, reports of criminal activity, parking rules and towing issues, foreclosures, pest extermination issues, overcrowding, sewage, loss of security deposits, and cleanliness. (Ramos Decl. at passim.) There are regular meetings held to address tenants' concerns. (Ramos Decl. at par. 13; Johnson Decl. at par. 6.) Tenants are provided with emergency telephone numbers on magnets for easy reference. (Ogasawara Decl. at par. 8.) Tenants are provided with information to help them combat the problems that plague the neighborhood. (Ramos Decl. at par. 13.)

Without the requirements of the Permanent Injunction the property owners may fail to enforce a parking permit program for the neighborhood and may fail to enforce parking rules

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> All of these tenants live at the subject properties that are covered by the 1997 Permanent Injunction. (See Declarations and *compare* to Appendix B hereto.)

and regulations. (Denos Decl. at par. 8.) This would lead to the tenants, many of them families with young children, to suffer from the lack of parking spaces within a reasonable distance of where they live. (*Id.*) Also, many of the problems that previously plagued the Santee neighborhood would likely return, such as rampant parking in fire lanes, abandoned or inoperable vehicles parked, no available parking for tenants, and overcrowding of cars at or near parking spaces. (*Id.*)

All of these examples and testimonials show that the tenants in Santee are in desperate need for continued enforcement of the 1997 Permanent Injunction. Therefore, the ends of justice will be served by modifying the 1997 Permanent Injunction to be continuing in nature. (Civ. Code, § 3424 and Code Civ. Proc., § 533.)

#### 6. Property owners in Santee.

As stated above, the parties entered into the stipulated Permanent Injunctions for the purpose of "committing themselves to the general improvement of the Santee neighborhood" and acknowledged that the Injunctions are "not punitive in nature." (Ex. A, at par. 38, p. 23.) Plaintiff submits declarations from property owners under the 1997 Permanent Injunction. (Cheng Decl.; Gonzalez Decl. and Cabrera Decl.) The Permanent Injunction promotes the general improvement of the Santee Neighborhood by requiring property owners to keep their properties in good repair which, the witnesses state, they would not do otherwise. (Cheng Decl. at par. 5; Ogasawara Decl. at par. 12.) According to these property owners, the 1997 Permanent Injunction promotes public health and safety, and it should continue in full force and effect. (Cheng Decl. at par. 5; Gonzalez Decl. at par. 6; Cabrera Decl. at par. 4.) Further, it enhances the neighborhood, which in turn protects the property owners' investment in the property. (*Id.*)

Property owners are provided with Code Enforcement's report of violations and corresponding photographs explaining the violations to them. (Tran Decl. Exs. A1 – A60.) The City Attorney's Office (and the Court) considers mitigating and aggravating factors when deciding how best to correct the violations and monitor the progress of the repairs. The Permanent Injunction also helps property owners screen tenants and keep out undesirables

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or formerly evicted tenants. (Ogasawara Decl. at par. 7.) The Court-approved security company and Court-approved property managers communicate with the property owners when their properties are listed in the daily security reports. (Ogasawara Decl. at par. 7; Aronica Decl. at par. 7; Ahmed at par. 7 and 8.) Property managers, the City Attorney, and the Santee Action Center provide information to property owners such as: free landlord classes; Tri-County Association membership for landlords; obtaining City permits for repairs; requirements of the fire, building, and San Jose Municipal Codes; maintenance of current Penal Code section 602(o), formerly 602(n), authorizations for each property owner to enable the San Jose Police Department to remove trespassers from private property; City business licenses to be a landlord in the City of San Jose; and Occupancy Permits to have tenants in the City of San Jose. (Ogasawara Decl. at par. 9; Johnson Decl. at par. 5.)

All of these examples show that the property owners in Santee are also in need for the enforcement of the 1997 Permanent Injunction. Therefore, the ends of justice will be served by modifying the 1997 Permanent Injunction to be continuing in nature. (Civ. Code, § 3424 and Code Civ. Proc., § 533.)

# B. THE STATUS QUO IS MAINTAINED PENDING THE REVIEW BY THE COURT OF THIS MOTION TO MODIFY THE 1997 PERMANENT INJUNCTION.

All of the Stipulated Modifications regarding the 60 subject properties covered by the 1997 Permanent Injunction state that "[t]he Permanent Injunction and Modification thereto shall remain in full force and effect pending said review by the Court." (Ex. B at par. 3, RJN.) Therefore, the 1997 Permanent Injunction will remain in full force and effect pending the review by this Court of the Motion to Modify the 1997 Permanent Injunction.

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# IV. CONCLUSION

For the foregoing reasons, the ends of justice are served by this Court modifying the 1997 Permanent Injunction to be continuing in nature.

Dated: December 23, 2009

RICHARD DOYLE, City Attorney

DAISY M. NISHIGAYA

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Attorneys for Plaintiff CITY OF SAN JOSE and PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

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